THE SUFFRAGE REPORT-THE ELECTION BRIB-ERY AMENDMENT CARRIED-AN AMENDMENT EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO MINORS LOST—AN EDUCATIONAL TEST DEFEATED—REBELS NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE—AN AMEND-MENT DISFRANCHISING DESERTERS-NO AC-TION ON THE MAIN REPORT.

BY TRLESKAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, July 24.-The debate in Committee of the Whole opened with an amusing passage at arms between Messrs. Bergen and Schumaker (Dems., Kings) and Mr. Gould (Rep., Columbia), in which the former gentlemen roundly asserted that they had pever known of a voter being bought or sold in the City of Brooklyn or the County of Kings. The amendment of Judge Landon (Rep., Schenectady), providing for a challenge at the polls in accusation of contributing or paying money for the purpose of influencing an election, was carried by a vote of 78 in the affirmative to a fow scattering negatives. Mr. Bickford (Rep., Jefferson) offered an amendment extending the elective franchise to men of 18 years of age, which was warmly supported by Judge Robertson (Dem., New-York), but was lost by a vote of 33 to 82. Mr. Opdyke (Rep., New-York) made a strong argument in favor of an educational qualification, but his proposition was defeated by a vote of 38 to 63. Mr. Burrill (Dem., New-York) made a State Rights speech, in which he took strong ground against the right of Congress to interfere with the State law of His amendment restricting suffrage to colored men already voters, and to those in addition only who may be born in the State, was defeated by a heavy vote. Mr. Cassidy (Dem., Albany renewed this proposition substantially in an amendment requiring colored electors to have been for five years residents of the State. This, as he stated, was intended to apply to negroes emigrating from the South: but he was not willing that it should extend to white men from the same locality. It was lost by a vote of 37 to 77. Mr. Masten (Dem., Erie) introduced a substitute for the amendment that had been adopted (Judge Landon's) in regard to challenging for bribery, placing the matter in the hands of the Legislature. Before reaching a vote the Convention took a recess to 4 o'clock. In the afternoon session Mr. Masten's amendment was carried by a vote of 68 to 40. Mr. Merrill's amendment excluding idiots and lunatics was adopted. The amendment of Mr. Axtell disfranchising those who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion against the the United State was carried, 53 to 49. Mr. Greeley made a speech in defense of the report of the Suffrage Committee. The report was made the special order daily after the reading of the journal, until the article of suffrage is completed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. Memorials and petitions were presented as

follows: By Mr. BELL (Rep., Jefferson)—Against donations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. STRATTON (Rep., N.Y.)—Twenty four petitions

in favor of prohibiting the passage of other than general laws relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors. By Mr. MERWIN (Rep., Jefferson), Mr. BROOKS (Dem. Richmond) and Mr.OPDYKE (Rep., N. Y.)-Against dona

tions to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester) and Mr. BALLARD (Rep., Cortland)—For the suppression of the traffic
in intoxicating drinks.

By Mr. T OCKER (Dem., N.Y.)—Against negro suffcage.

By Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Albany)—Relative to charitable

By Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Oneida)-Against donations

By Mr. VERPLANCK (Dem., Erie)—Petition of Albert trisbane relative to cruelty to animals.

By Mr. BURRILL (Dem., N. Y.)—Relative to the sale of toxicating liquors.

By Mr. MORE (Dem., Greene)—Against donations to

acctarian institutions.
By Mr. FULLERTON (Rep., Orange)—Relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Also against donations to

sectarian institutions.

By Mr. WHEELER (Rep.)—From the Sons of Temper ance of the City of New-York, relative to intoxicating drinks.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Controller, in answer to a call for information relative to the disposition of lands donsted to this State by the United States. Also from the Canal Appraisers relative to claims.

The following resolutions were offered:

be claims.

The following resolutions were offered:
That the Commissioners of the Land Office report the amount of land belonging to the Common School Fund in 1822; what quantities have been sold; and whether any lands have been sold under water; and whether the funds arising from such sale have been credited to the Common School Fund. Laid over.

By Mr. ROBERTSON (Dem., N. Y.)—That the treasurer of each town or city report to this Convention the amount of local indebtedness, with rate of interest paid thereon. Laid over.

of local independences, the Laid over.

Mr. BARKER (Rep., Chautauqua) moved to lay the order of resolutions on the table. Carried.

The PRESIDENT announced the business before the Convention to be on the motion of Mr. Champlain, to re-

commit the report on suffrage, with instructions to amend as stated vesterday.

as stated yesterday.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN (Dem., Allegany) said he had made the motion is order to have an opportunity to make some remarks, but feeling satisfied that such a course would not facilitate the business of the Convention, he would withdraw his motion.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole that Repress of the Suffrage Committee, Mr. Alvord

withdraw his motion.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Report of the Suffrage Committee, Mr. Alvord (Rep., Ouondaga) in the Chair.

Mr. KRUMM (Rep., Schmharie) offered an amendment providing for a challenge in case of offering to receive a bribe for votics. The amendment was not accepted.

Mr. LANDON (Rep., Schemectady) moved to amend as follows: "No person who shall receive, expect to receive, pay or offer to pay, contribute or loffer to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any moneylor other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given at an election, shall vote at such election, and upon challenge for such cause the person so challenged shall, before the inspectors that he has not received, does not expect to receive, has not paid or offered to pay, contributed no offered to contribute to others to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given at such election."

Mr. BERRIEN (Dem., Kings) said that a statement had been made by Western gentlemen yesterday that great corraption existed in the rural districts in their locality. As a resident of the rural portion of Kings County, inhabited by descendants of the snelent Hollanders and Hugnesors, he would say that no corruption existed there. If it were true as to the Western counties, he was willing to make some concession in their favor.

Mr. PKINDLE (Rep., Chenango) inquired whether he (Mr. Bergen) would assert that no votes were bought and sold in his county.

Mr. BERGEN had lived 30 years in Kings County and did not know that a single vote had ever been soid there, or even in the City of Brooklyn. [Laughter.] If the descendants of the Puritans were corrupt, the som of the Hugnenois were not.

Mr. HADLEY (Rep., Seneca) represented a part of the Hugnenois were not.

did not know that a single vote had ever been sold there, or even in the City of Brooklyn. [Laughter.] If the descendants of the Puritans were corrupt, the sons of the Hugnenots were not.

Mr. HADLEY (Rep., Seneca) represented a part of the State settled by people from that part of Long Island which the gentleman (Sir. Bergen) represented. How was it that when they removed up the river they became corrupt? It was the fashion to siander the descendants of the Puritans, who would to-day compare favorably, in point of integrity, with any others in the land.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND (Deim., Queens), in behalf of the rural district which he represented, would say that the actual votres taken in years past in his district would show that there had been to undue pressure brought to bear upon the legal voters therein.

Mr. GOILLD (Rep., Columbia) thought the statement showed a benatiful oasis in the desert of politics. It was only necessed now to call upon Mr. Murphy and Mr. Schmaker to confirm these statements, to prove the perfect purity of politics in Kings County. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHUMAKER (Dem., Kings) remembered that when he was a Boy, and Ilved in Columbia County, both parties stond around the polis with their pocket-books out. [Laughter.] There, a dollar looked much larger than in the county he represented. He would state that he never knew a vote bought or sold in Kings County. The men who were strikers and repeaters were sons of those who came out in the good old ship Mayflower.

Mr. Polloffer Rep., Orlando.

Mr. SCHUMAKER held Swartout to be a very petty windler compared with some who had been produced by the Republican party. He never knew a person indicted in Kings County for bribing a voter. There had been some trouble about frauds, but he had never seen such open frauds in the city as in the country.

Mr. GOULD (Rep., Columbia) knew the rock from which the gentleman was hewn, and if he (Mr. Schumaker) were wrothing about votes being bought and sold, he could only say that the day of miracles had not ceased, and giving this vote at 21 years of age. The decision of this question belonged here. The class of men whom he proposed to enfranchise were eminently patriotic, intelligent, and versed in the history of the State. It they wanted to please the mothers of the State, let they wanted to please the mothers of the State, let them give their sone this right. In the age in which they lived, this fast age, hen arrived at paterity at an earlier age than formerly. A farmer expects a boy of 18 to do a full man's day's work its himself Lad done it. They had required their boys to do a man's duty in the war. The law allowed them to contract marriage at it years of age, and to enter the most important work of life. The Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage speaks of them as "half grown boys"—and goes on to speak of it being better for them to study the wisdom of the mast than to wrangle around the poils. This is folly. Where do we learn wisdom to-day! Not from the sages of the past, not from the newspaper, from such sources of information as the newspaper published under the control of the gentleman from Westchester. From these the young man gets his education, and by it he is as well fitted for exercising the elective franchise at 18 years of age as he had formerly been at 21.

Mr. ROSERTSON (Dem., New-York) had introduced a property of the second of the control of the gentleman from the second of the control of the gentleman from Westchester.

resolution early in the session on this subject, which had been summarily disposed of. He was glad to support this amendment. There were two antagonistic elements at work in the Convention—universal suffrage, embracing women and all other citizens, and manhood suffrage. All leading writers in Europe and America had adopted the latter test. Manhood is determined by the climate, education, and consistons that influence it in various countries. He agreed with the gentleman from Jefferson (Bickford) that at its years of age the intelligence of a young man of to-day was just as great as at 21. There are masters of vessels at eighteen, men of eighteen have fought battles that would do no discredit to mature generals, and have freely shed their blood in all our wars. He found in the report of the Suffrage Committee that the ballot was claimed for the colored man, because he was drafted. The same crasson will apply to young men. At eighteen years of age men are fathers of families; and we intrust to their care for education the children who are to uphold the country hereafter. Yet we forbid him to step to the peals to vote for a petity officer. Are we not willing to trust the pure mind of the untainted boy of eighteen to spurn a bribe with more indignation than the more mature man? Will they not purify the polis? Will not the advocates of negro suffrage trust quite as freely the young man of eighteen? He appealed in their bealt to the Convention. The same arguments that apply of the advocates of negrosuffrage trust quite as freely be young man of eighteen! He appealed in their be alf to the Convention. The same arguments that apply be keep them from the polls will apply to veteran points

half to the Convention. The same arguments that apply to keep them from the polls will apply to veteran politicians.

The question being taken upon Mr. Bickford's amendment it was lost by a count of 33 to 82.

Mr. OPDYKE (Rep., New-York) moved to amend that any person not a qualified voter before the 1st day of January, 1870, shall not be deemed qualified to vote until able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his mane; but this provise shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from reading or writing as aforesaid. Mr. Opdyke held that the theory of a matural right of suffrage was enough to destroy any covernment. The true theory of government is that it shall promote the welfare and happiness of society. This is the professed end of our Government. If this is admitted, it follows that every constitutional privilege should be tested by this privilege. Apply this to the elective franchise. In all popular governments this privilege is the source of all power. The people select their representatives not merely to represent their political opinions, but their intellectual, social, and moral status. Like produces like. There will always be a marked similarity between elector and representative. Now intelligence and virtue are the only safe foundations on which popular government can rest. These pre-requisites cannot be overlooked. But when they exist in the case of women and mimors he would still withhold the ballot. He would withhold it from woman for her own sake, in order to protect the delicacy and purity of her nature. The same reasons apply to minors. He would abundon the property qualification, first, because it was only applied to colored men; and, secondly, because the possession of property did not necessarily imply intelligence and integrity. He did not think that the people of the United States had paid sufficient attention to the intelligence of those to whom they gave the elective franchise. They should have a higher standard. If a man had not enough of Gover

onnection he stated that a provision would be introduced making education compulsory.

Mr. CONGER (Dem., Rockland) said if he had understood the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Opdyke) corcetly, he had presented the mercantile theory of this question. He had down the theory of a quid pro quo as he basis of legislation. Had they come to this? It was not possible to narrow the foundations of government, or to place them upon less sure foundation than those of he fathers. If one gentleman wishes to apply a mercanile test, why should not some one else apply the test of mother class in the community! This test excludes the ntelligent and educated foreigner. It was opposed to

the tathers. If one gentleman wishes to apply a mercanilic test, why should not some one else apply the test of another class in the community! This test excludes the intelligent and educated foreigner. It was opposed to the principles of civil liberty, and would add nothing to the educational interests of the State.

Mr. BOWEN (Rep., Niagra) said if the bill that was to be brought forward for making education compulsary was defeated, he should then vote for a provision in the Constitution making education a qualification for the elective franchise. But at present he should oppose it.

Mr. BARNARD (Dem., Kings) had practical objections to requiring a man to read the Constitution. It would take a single man a great part of the day to read aloud the whole Constitution. Peside, there were Latin, Irish, and Native American words in that instrument, and who shall decide whether they are correctly pronounced! He favored education for all; but was opposed to any restriction of the franchise.

Mr. LEE (Rep., Oswego) favored the amendment. The State had thrown open the school-rooms everywhere. If the stability of republican institutions depended upon intelligence as well as integrity, then it was absolutely necessary that those upon whom the responsibility virtually rested should be properly educated for their duties.

The vote being taken upon the amendment of Mr. Opdyke, it was defeated by a vote of 38 to 63.

Mr. BURRILL (Dem., New-York) moved to amend: "Froeighed, That no man of color other than those who are electors under the existing Constitution, and those who may be born in this State, shall be entitled to vote under the provisions hereof; if the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held in November, 1867, on a proposition to be submitted in relation to suffrage of men of color, be entitled to vote, subject to the same qualifications and restrictions as are imposed upon the electors of the State, then and in that case the above proviso shall not take effect."

The CHAIR decided that th oviso shall not take effect." The CHAIR decided that the latter part of the amend-

proviso shall not take effect.

The CHAIR decided that the latter part of the amendment related to separate submission, and was not in order under the resolution of the Convention.

Mr. BURRILL, was in hopes when he had drawn up his amendment, that negro suffrage might be made a separate question. Yet he was willing that his amendment should pass without the provision that had been annexed. His object was to remove objections both to separate submission and the enfranchisement of the negro. He would not argue the question of natural rights, but the result of the labors of those who have preceded us show that they believed they had a right to enlarge or restrict the privileges of the ballot. He proposed by his amendment to disfranchise no man who already possessed the privilege of voting. He only would restrict it, in case of colored men, to those who were born and educated in the State. He only wished to defer the exercise of this right until the people of the State were made sure that this people as a race had the necessary qualifications to vote. As an individual, he was free to say that there were some already possessing this right who did not deserve it, and some who had it not should be endowed with it. But he believed that as a private citizen he had no right to desirt the legistered. already possessing this right who did not deserve it, and some who had it not should be endowed with it. But he believed that as a private citizen he had no right to decide the matter; it belonged to the people. He desired to embody here a principle, viz., the exclusive right of this state to decide the question of suffrage for herself. He wished to deny the right of the Federal Government, or any branch of it, to interfere in this unatter. Congress had no power over the people of this State in the matter. This he endeavored to prove by quotations from the Federal and State Constitutions. He desired to present the question directly to the Convention, and ask whether we are to open the elective franchise to all, or to surround it with such wholesome restraints as the wisdom of the Convention shall decide upon. He desired to call attention to a bill introduced in Congress (Mr. Sumner's) providing that every citizen of the United States who had been a siave, and the descendants of a slave in all States, shall be allowed to vote on the same grounds as white men, and be registered as such. State provisions are also made null and void. This brings up the question whether or not the elective franchise is to be enjoyed by cliszens of the State subject to the laws of this State, or to be disposed of as Congress may see fit to decide. If the latter be the case, then they night as well go home and leave Congress to decide this matter of suffrage for them.

Mr. RATHBUN (Rep., Cayuga) asked whether this was a bill from which the gentleman had quoted, or a law of the United States!

Mr. BURRILL answered that it was a bill and not a law. He simply desired to meet this question of State authority here, and have it decided, so that they might know by what authority and under what limits they acted.

Mr. AXTELL (Rep., Clinton) disclaimed any party

Mr. AXTELL (Rep., Clinton) disclaimed any party teeling in this matter. He thought that the question now was as to whether we should permit our opponents to choose our point d'appui and manner of approach, or se-ect it for ourselves by inserting negro suffrage in the ody of the Constitution.

The amendment of Mr. Burriil was put to vote and de-

Mr. GRAVES (Rep., Herkimer) moved to amend, "and all of the state of the same elections, if at an election be held on the first Tuesday in June, 1868, at which omen alone over the age of 21 years shall yote, a marrity of all the votes given shall be in favor of exercising

ority of all the votes given shall be in the decided wheelective franchise."

Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Ontario) raised the point of order that the amendment was out of order, inasmuch as it involved the question of separate submission.

The CHAIR decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. GRAVES appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew his appeal.

Mr. CASSIDY (Dem., Albany) moved to amend, "this ection shall not apply to any man of color who shall not see an actual resident of this State at the time when the constitution shall go into peration, unless such man of

Mr. CASSIDY (Dem. Albany) moved to amend, "this section shall not apply to any man of color who shall not be an actual resident of this State at the time when this section shall go into operation, unless such man of color at the time when he may offer his vote shall have been for five years immediately preceding, an actual resident of this State." He made this proposition with a view to applying it to recently emancipated shives who might come to this State, so as to place them on the same focting with white men coming from a foreign country. Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., New-York) would ask the gentleman from New-York if this amendment would apply to white persons from the South who had voted in New-York last Fall!

Mr. CASSIDY answered that it did not.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 37 to 77.

Mr. MASTEN (Dem., Eric) offered an amendment providing for excluding by law of the Legislature all persons who may be accussed of bribery, or may be pecunically and otherwise unlawfully interested in the result of any election, or the success of any teket. Mr. Masten proposed this amendment for the purpose of giving the Legislature control over this entire matter. The Coustitution could not properly do this, it could not readily define the classes to be excluded from the elective franchise with sufficient exactness. The object of all is to protect the purity of elections. The laws upon our statute books already so further than any of the amendments proposed to go. This shows the importance of giving the Legislature control over the stripent of the proposed amendment. They agreed as to the increase of carription; the only question was as to how it should be checked. Men might get around the provisions of the Convention would do wisely to adopt the proposed amendment. They agreed as to the increase of carription; the only question was as to how it should be checked. Men might get around the provisions of the Constitution, and a failure will last for twenty year. But the benefits of the Legislature, the pofts of the constituti

enactment.

Mr. ANDREWS (Rep., Onondaga) was convinced that
the better way was to leave this matter to the Legislature. He was certain there was no division of opinion as

to the propriety of granding the purity of elections; and he was of the opinion that the Legislature could best meet the expenses of the case. The amendment of the granding from Eric (Master) is too broad; for it excludes all who have given money to promote the success of any party or candidate. It would probibly proper contributions, perhaps, if strictly construed, He would point legislation to be proper chiect, via. the gaving of a bribe to an individual voter. This could be best reached by the amendment previously offered by the gentloans from Caynga (Ar. G. G. Dwignt.)

Mr. KHENAN (Dem., Occain) would not amount this matter wholly to the Legislature. He would make it a ground of challenge, and compel a min to purge himself by outh. So far as disqualitying him from voting at other elections was concerned, he would have far more influence than any set of have that could be ascertained who were the deserters he would random took action in the matter they would find it extremely difficult to get the Legislature to pass suitable laws.

On motion the Committee rose, and the Convention took.

Some thirty months past! He thought during this long time that the disposition for punished. Never in the that the disposition for punished have districted in the strong paper in the theory of the world had a people here punished. Never in the theory of the world had a people here pupils at the first south had now been sufficiently punished. Never at the south had now been addition, and then who had been affectly punished. The world make the sound as the Southern people in the intervent people in the strength of the world had a people here pupils at the claim that the disposition for the that the disposition for the world had a people here pupils had been afready territing the that the disposition for the best law been addition and here and been afready territing the that the disposition of the that souther people had been afready territing the their of the world had a people here pople have people here pople in the strong th On motion the Committee rose, and the Convention tool

On motion the Committee rose, and the Convention took a recess to 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention went into the Committee of the Whole on the Suffrage question, Mr. Alvord (Rep., of Onondaga) in the chair.

The CHAIR stated the pending question to be on the amendment offered by Mr. Masten.

Mr. HAICH, (Dem., Erie) was gind to find some subject up for consideration beside the negro. He thought Democrats should be satisfied by this time that there was no capital in the negro. He (the negro) had kept the Democrats from power, and himself (Mr. Hateln from public life a long time. There was no capital in the negro for the Democratic party; still, some of his Democratic ricends appeared determined to try and see it something could not be made out of the negro, and like a desperate class constantly engaged in a losing game, they seem determined to have another fight with the black tiger. [Laughter.] He considered the practical effect of the proposed amendment to be to the Legislature the chaetment of a law against bribery and corruption. This Convention should attend to all such matters, and leave nothing to the easy virtue of the Legislature. What would be the practical effect of such a thing when it was charged and believe that a majority of the Legislature were elected by bribery and corruption! It would be in effect to set a thirt to catch a thief, and then select the thieves to punish the thieves. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECKWITH (Rep., Chinton) said cancuses were

thief, and then select the thieves to punish the thieves. [Laughter,]
Mr. BECKWITH (Rep., Clinton) said cauenses were controlled by political leaders, and it was from these bodies that all our nominations origitated. These leaders wanted money to carry on the canvass, and they would often nominate the man who would pay the most for position. He had heard of cases where even a man was offered a nomination for Judge in case he would give \$5,000, and that another man stepped in and said he would give \$5,000, and that another man stepped in and said he would give \$5,000, and that another man stepped in and said he would give \$5,000, and that another man stepped in and said he would give \$5,000, and that another man stepped in and said he would give \$5,000, and that another man stepped in and said he would give \$5,000, and that another man stepped in and said he was nominated. It was this kind of corruption and sale of offices that he sought to prevent.

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Ontario) said the present statute excepted the expense of printing handbills, &c., and of conveying sick and infirm electors to the pairs. He must vote against the amendment unless modified.

Mr. MASTEN (Dem., Erie) thought the Legislature would make all the necessary exceptions.

Mr. LAPHAM said the amendment was positive, and would not admit of modification.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Masten's amendment, and it was adopted—68 to 40.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN (Dem., Alleghany) moved te amend the third section as follows:

"Laws shall be passed for ascertaining at the time the

third section as follows:

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Mr. CHAMPIAIN (Dem., Alleghany) moved to amend the third section as follows:

"Laws shall be passed for ascertaining at the time the citizen offers his voto at the election, who shall be entitled to the rights of suffrage hereby established." He was opposed to authorizing the Legislature to pass Registry laws: the first Registry act was passed if years after the adoption of the Constitution. The Legislature that assembled immediately after the adoption of the Constitution did not assume to exercise any such power. This law was unpopular with the masses, and operated to the inconvenience of votes. His amendment would leave the proof of the right of the voter to election day. The registry was very expensive; it cost large sums for blanks and books, and the laboring man must less time and go in person if he would secure his right to vote. This took a great amount of time, and to no purpose. It did not prevent fraud, as had been shown by results. There were registry laws existing in only four or five States, and they were mainly Southern States. It was an odious burden, and when a law was found to be odious it should be repealed. He was opposed to having a system of registration in the Constitution. The time was coming when the very name would be odious. There is a registration now going on in the ten States of the Union under unitary rule.

Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester) said that all the New-England States had what amounted to a registry law, and no one was allowed to vote unless he was on the list. It is not required that every person shall go and be registered; that is only required in cities. He wanted something that would distinguish the voters from the mass. Something was necessary as a check on the veters. He voted in New-York for 25 years, and never knew a half dozen voters at the same polling places. He had seen a Mayor of New-York elected by voters manufactured on the day of election. It was desirable to prevent a repetition of such a thing. He wanted the registration to go on carefully, and he would ha

be naturalized in order to vote. He was opposed to allowing panpers to vote. Officers who took advantage of panpers were not to be blamed, but he wanted to remove the temptation. Reference had been under to idiots, limaties, blockheads, &c. The gentleman from Brooklyn Mr. Barnard had attempted to create a furore on this subject. He found in Webster that a person who could measure a yard of cloth, tell the day of the week, and count 20, was not an idiot in the eye of the law. The gentleman from Kings (Mr. Barnard) might calm. The gentleman from Kings (Mr. Barnard) might calm is apprehension therefore, as he would not be disfranchised under that head. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAPHAM (Rep., Onfairle) moved to amend the payment of the expenses of printing, the circulation of papers, and documents previous to any election, and of conveying sick and lairm electors to the polls, are excepted from the operation of this section.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., Oneida) was opposed to this amendment. It included too much, and would leave a wide breach for the expenditure of money for election purposes. If we determine to prevent bribery and corruption, let us do so without any mistake. If this amendment is adopted, it would open the door for the repetition of all that is complained of.

Mr. LAPHAM did not spregard it. It was necessary to go to some expenditure in conducting an election, especially for the purpose named. His amendment had been

Mr. LAFHAM and hole in conducting an election, espe-dly for the purposes named. His amendment had been sen from a statute carefully trawn, and he had never and of any complaints under it. Mr. WEED (Dem. Clinton) hoped the amendment would rejected. It would operate to vitiate all that we ped to do to prevent the corrupt expenditure of money elections.

Mr. LAPHAM said he would strike out the clause relative to conveying sick and infirm persons to the polls. The amendment was then adopted—55 to \$1.

Mr. CONGER (Dem., Bockland) moved to amend as follows: Laws shall be passed excluding from the right of suffrage any person who may have been convicted of any infamous erime or who shall make any bid or wager depending on the result of the election, or who shall pay, give, or receive a promise, or agree directly or indirectly to pay or give money or valuable consideration with intent to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter any elector from voting, and also excluding him from holding any office voted for at such election. The amendment was lost. LAPHAM said he would strike out the clause re mendment was lost.

Mr. FOLGER moved to strike out the following from

Mr. Folders moved to strike out the tollowing room
C.C. Dwight's amendment:
"But such citizen shall have been for 30 days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which
the officer chosen for whom he offers his vote." Lost.
Mr. FULLER (Rep., Munroe) moved to amend so as to
restore the words "United States" as defining the citizen,
Lost.

restore the words "United States" as defining the citizen, Lost.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN (Rep., Cattaraugus) moved to amend by making the residence in the country two months instead of four mouths.

Mr. COMSTOCK (Dem., Onondaga) favored the amendments. The voter must have resided in the State one year, and 36 days in the official district from which the officer is chosen. He did not see the necessity of requiring a residence in the country for four months.

Mr. FOLGER said the object was to prevent colonization; for instance, take the Country of St. Lawrence with its 7,000 surplus voters. In a time of high political excitement and of a great desire, voters might be colonized into other countries to effect a given object. Or, take the City of New-York with its 46,000 Democratic majority. Voters might be sent up the Eric Rallroad to effect a given purpose. This was why the time was fixed at four mouths.

onths. Mr. C. C. DWIGHT (Rep., Cayuga) said this was no

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT (Rep., Cayuga) said this was not the only reason a residence of four months in a county was necessary in order for the pitizen to become assimilated with the interests of the locality. This was to him a stronger reason than colonitation. The amendment was lost.

Mr. MERRILL (Rep., Wyonding) moved to amend so that laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage idiots, lunatics, and all persons who may have been or may be convicted of briberly, larceny, &c. Adopted.

Mr. AXTELL (Rep., Chintoh) moved to exclude from the right of suffrage all desegters from the naval or military service, all who have been voluntarily engaged in rebellion against the United States. This amendment would disfranchise about 30,000 in this State. There should be some distinction made between the true loyal man and those who had escaped from their duty, or been engaged in open rebellion.

man and those who had escaped from their duty, or been engaged in open rebellion.

Mr. BARNARD (Dem., Kings) suggested that the amendment should include those who had paid \$300 to escape the draft.

Mr. BICKFORD (Rep., Jefferson) opposed the amendment. He did not approve of disfranchising any man who now had the right to vote; it would tend to stir up had feeling, and could result in no good.

Mr. GRAVES (Rep., Herkimer) asked if the amendment was divisible.

Mr. GRAVES (Rep., Herkimer) asked if the amendment was divisible.

The CHAIR decided that it was.

Mr. COMSTOCK (bem., Onondaga) said his objection to it was that it was in direct violation of the United States Constitution. It was enacting an expost facto law. The same question had been settled in Missouri, and by the United States Supreme Court. It was an expost facto law, and could not be enacted.

Mr. McDONALD (Rep., Ontario) would exclude all sho left the State to avoid the draft, or who had been engaged in rebelliou. He would not disfranchise deserters.

Mr. HAND (Rep., Broome) thought the good of the State and/of society demanded that the exclusion should be made contemplated by the amendment.

Mr. GRANT (Rep., belaware) said the decision of the Missouri case was not on a question of suffrage; it related to a profession. As a matter of principle he was opposed to allowing the rights to vote. The deserter was a traiter; he was not a man of finegrity. Deserters were vagasobids and bounty-jumpers, and if they were allowed to vote, they were piaced on a level with one hundred thousand war-worn veterans who came home from the war. If we put them on an equality, we degrade lovaity.

Mr. HETCHINS (Rep., N. Y.) was not prepared to say

war. If we put them on an equality, we degrate loyalty.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., N. Y.) was not prepared to say that he would, as a matter of pelicy or expediency, aupport this amendment, but he disagreed with a gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. Constock) that this was an expost facto law in the sense of the Missouri case. In that case facto law in the sense of the Missouri case. In that case Supreme Court and decided to take the "Iron-clad" oath. Upon this the case was taken up by the United States Supreme Court and decided to be unconstitutional.

Mr. E. BROOKS (Denu., Richmond) said, whether this was an expost facto law or not, the purpose was to punish thirty or forty thousand persons in this State. Funish men for what! For descring during a war that was

proposition.

Mr. GOULD (Rep., Columbia) would diffranchise the man who had coolly deceated the service of his country in its hour of peril. He thought there was no difficulty in fluiding out the deserters. Let it be incorporated in the oath. Let them swear that they never deserted from the army, and never left the country to ayold a draft. If they swear false let them be painished.

Mr. HARDENBURGH (Dem., Ulster) said this amendment could not be adopted without doing niustice. There were many cases where men had been obliged to come to the muster-rolls in the Adjutant-General's Office, and get the word "deserter" erased from before the names of those who died in battle, in order to preserve their reputations. It was impossible to find out who were deserters. He would ask the gentleman from Delaware (Grant) if he was so stremous about punishing those who had berine arms against the laws—whether he would include them I If he did he would disfranchise a majority of his own constituents who were anti-renters.

Mr. WAKEMAN (Rep., Generach saw, a difficulty in

anti-renters.

Mr. WAKEMAN (Rep., Genesee) saw a difficulty in finding out who were the deserters, and for that reason would vote against the amendment.

Mr. RATHEUN (Rep., Cayuga) said most of the deserters. ers were young men. There was at the time a stroiteeling for and against the manner in which the war we conducted. He would not hold the young responsible f what, perhaps, their fathers might have advised the

to do.

The question was then taken on the amendment separately. That portion disfranchising descripts and per rately. That portion disfranchising descriters and per sons who had left the State to avoid the draft, was lost the portion disfranchising those who had voluntarily en-gaged in rebellion against the United States was adopted 53 to 49. Mr. BAKER (Rep., Montgomery) moved to amend that

persons engaged in rebellion shall be disfranchised until they shall have been pardoned by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of New York. Carried.

The hour of 71 o'clock having arrived, under the ress. The hour of 74 o'clock having arrived, under the resolution of the Convention, the Committee was dissolved, and the President took the chair.

Mr. FOLGER moved that the report of the Standing Committee on Suffrage he made the special order for tomorrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, and for every day until disposed of. Adopted.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. VIRGINIA.

THE RATIONS ISSUED BY THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. RICHMOND, Va., July 24.—The following cir-

CHMOND, Vi., July 24.—The following checular has been issued by Gen. O. Brown:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN. )

RICHMOND, Va., July 24, 1867.

CHECULAR NO. 15.—Officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are hereby notified that by direction of the Major-General Commissioner, the issue of the supplies to the destitute under the Congressional Appropriation Fund will be reduced to the lowest possible amount, and that this issue will be entirely discontinued after August 20, 1867.

By order of Gen. O. Brown, Ass't Com'r. THE APPROACHING REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PARTY. RICHMOND, July 24.—Considerable agitation and uneasiness prevails throughout the State in regard to the approaching 1st of August Convention. It is the opinion of a great many that it will be the occasion of a

opinion of a great many that it will be the occasion of a considerable row, a split in the Republican party making two distinct bodies of the Radical blacks and their leaders and the newly-converted white Republicans, and it is generally supposed there will be three or four days session of wrangling, terminating disastrously to the Radicals. This, however, will scarcely be the case; there is no organization to be formed, no platform or principles to be adopted, and, in fact, nothing to be done but the enlarge ment of the present Executive Committee of the State.

The Convention may meet in the morning, at 11 a. m., and adjourn sine die at 5 p. m. The address and platform of the 17th of April Convention will be rigidly adhered to by the party organization that now exists, and no addition, amendment or diminution will be allowed by them. To this ail applicants for admission to the Republican ranks will have to subscribe, in good faith. If the delegates recently appointed in Albemarle, Louisa, Buckingham, Chester, and a host of other places, are ready to accept that platform as their doctrine, they will be fully admitted, and received with open arms, into the fold of which Judge Underwood and Mr. Hunnicuti are the shepherds. If they cannot, or will not, they will be left out. Even Mr. Botts and Gov. Pierpoint will be required to subscribe themselves supporters of that platform before they can be recognized as members of the party. No split or division can take place, but in the event of the non-admittance of the applicants a separate and distinct organization may be formed. This, however, is not likely, and the Convention, after enlarging the Executive Committee of the State, may adjourn the same day it meets.

Gov Peirpoint speke to a large audience in Danville last

meets.

Gov Peirpoint speke to a large audience in Danville last The Richmond Whig has accounts of Republican meetings in Pittsylvania and Smyth Counties, at which delegates to the Richmond Convetnion were chosen.

The Hustings Court of Magistrates sent in their reply to the communication of Gen. Schoffeld to-day. Its tenor has not been made public.

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-AN AT-TEMPT TO BREAK UP THE EVENING SES

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24.-The Union Republican Convention met at 12 o'clock to-day, and was called to order by President Gleaves. About 60 delegates were present, representing 16 Districts. The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. F. Randolph, colored. A Committee on Credentials was appointed and during their absence several addresses were made one by N. J. Armstrong, delegate from Washington; and Thomas J. Robertson, delegate from Richmond, Va., who said in his speech, he was a Southern man born and raised, but thanked God the Southern people had failed to destroy the best Government in the world. This evening the gas was turned off, leaving all in darkness, causing much excitement. A guard was asked for from Gen Burton and obtained, for the protection of the Conven

## COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

UNION COLLEGE. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 24 .- The Com-

encement day exercises of Union College are passing off with great eclat. The city is crowded with strangers. A limited number of admission tickets to the church were issued, but 2,000 counterfeit tickets, good as genuine, were circulated, and the crowd inside is consequently immense. The total number of graduates this year is 40; in the literary department, 38; in the engineering department, 11. The honorary degree of LL.D. to the following: The Hon. Platt Potter of this city; the Hon. E. H. Rosekrans of Whitehall, N. Y.; the Hon. John K. Porter of Albany, N. Y.; the Hon. James G. Smith of Canadaigua, N. Y.; the Hon. Hiram Grey of Elmirn, N. Y.

## OBITUARY.

MAJOR DAVID MCLELLAN. Major David McLellan, late of the 79th New-York Volunteers, died suddenly at his residence on Abingdon-place, yesterday morning. The Major was for many years connected with various Scotch societies in this city, and for over five years he held the office of Chief of the Caledonian Club. He was among the first of the 75th Regiment to volunteer in 1861, and went out with that regiment as Major. On the fall of Col. Cameron, he commanded the regiment at Buil Run. His death will be widely regretted, particularly by our Scotch citizens. Col. Farnsworth of the 79th Regiment issued the follow

Col. Fardsworth of the 17th Regiment issued the following order:

Higher Strick Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 24, 1867.

General Order No. 6.—The metancholy dity devolves upon the Colonel commanding to amounce the death of Najor David McLellan. He departed his like at 11 o'clock a. in, this day. The deceased had been identified with this regiment from its organization until the time of his death, bolding a high rask in its agreet portion of that period. Efficient and prompt at all times in the performance of bis duties, he had won the priod distinction of a faithful soldier, and descredly secured a strong hold upon the affections of his communic is same, by whom his loss will be keenly felt and deeply mourned. As a mark of respect to the memory of the sleecased, it is ordered that the colors of the regiment he draped in mourning for the successfully three months, and that all commissioned officers were the usual bodge of mourning for the same period.

By order of Addison Farnsworth, Colonel commanding Regiment, and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.

W. C. WYLLY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—W. C. Wyly, esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and a veteran of the 1812 war, died last night. A PRIZE FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—A prize fight took lace to-day at Red Bank, N. J., between John Prevost of ew York, alins Capt. Rynders, and Thomas M. Evans, lies Demiis Foley, also of New York. Over 200 roughs, onn New York came on to see the fight. Eighty-six ands were fought—time 1238. Prevost, was declared the inner.

THE BUFFALO INSURANCE SWINDLE: BUFFALO, N.Y., July M .- The Hon. C. A. Peek charged with alloged complicity in swinding, Peck, ance company out of \$6,000, was discharged from custody this morning. 

One of the gatekeepers at the Hoboken ferry-house grossly insulted and assaulted a respectable lady yesterday afternoon. The gate stood open, with no tender near it, as two ladies entered the enclosure toward the ferry. They then went toward the ticket office to pay their fare there. One of the tenders roughly ordered them to so a certain way to the proper place for paylox, and one of them went as he directed to pay for both. He then gruffly ordered the other lady out of the gate, and when she remonstrated, and said that her friend had paid her fare, he seized hold of her, and hustled her out through the gate, as if she was a brazen and detected thief. Much indignation at his conduct was masifested by the few spectators of the affair.

THE CROP PROSPECT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24 .- Many of the farmers of Ningara County have contracted to delive the new erop of amber Winter wheat to Lockport miller at \$2 per bushel. The weather is fine, and rain is wante or the growing crops.
Ciucago, July 24.—The weather is fine and favorable for crops.
Wilmington, July 24.—Weather dry and unfavorable

or growing crops.

Augusta, Ga., July 24.—The weather indicates rain. Thermomeier, so degrees. Crop prospects favorable.
BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—The weather is very hot and sultry, and favorable for growing corn.
Chanteston, S. C., July 24.—The weather continues

fine for crops. CINCINATI, Ohio, July 24.—The weather is not and dry,

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 24.—The weather is hot and dry, and good for corn.

GALVESTON, July 24.—The leading cotton factors agree in saying that the worms have appeared in the cotton, not the real cotton-worm, but grass-worms, which generally precede the cotton-destroying worm if days. Hot, dry weather, however, may remove all fear of the worm. The freedusen have not worked well on some plantations, and the crops there are grassy, and consequently most in danger from the worm. All accounts agree that the crop will be at least equal to that of last year, and it is now estimated at from 185,000 to 210,000 fales.

From Our Special Correspondent. GEORGIA, July 15, 1867.

The crops in Georgia this year were very unpromising, until about the first of June, when corn and cetton both began to grow rapidly, and centinued for some weeks to do so, under bountiful seasons. For a few weeks past, we have been without rain until now, and had begun to grow apprehensive of a destructive drouth. While I write, gentle showers are descending, and we consider the corn crop made. The yield will be abundant for the breadth of land planted. Too little has been planted, however. In your weekly paper of July 3, you speak of the corn in Kentucky as being "knee high," and seem to think this rather forward for corn. Here we have been eating roasting ears of ordinary kind of maize for two weeks, and of your little early Northern corn for a month, or six weeks. On the same day on which I read in your journal of the "knee high" corn in Kentucky, I had cornstalks in my garden 12 or 15 feet high, and ears of corn so high up on the stalks that I could not reach them though I am over five-feet-eight. It strikes me that if our planters would use your variety of maize, which give so much more ear in proportion to the size of the stalk than ours do, it would be better for them. We have much to learn in agriculture, and our condition, as soon as we are reconstructed, will be much more favorable for scientific agriculture than it now is. unpromising, until about the first of June, when corn and

Chief-Justice Chase arrived in Philadelphia Gen. Grant is expected to pass through Harrisburg on Friday, on his way to Doubleday Gap Springs.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Paymaster George Cochran has man has been ordered to the Navabenn detached from the De Note, Yard at Mare Island. Chaplain and ordered to settle seconds Donald McGan has been detached Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank from the Powhatsu, and ordered to Clark has been ordered to the Der return to New York.

ARMY GAZETTE.

First Lieut. E. F. Schenck, 41st transferred from Fort Bayanl, New-Infantry, sasigned to duty in the Mexico, to Fort Garland. Colorado. Adjutant General's office. Second Breret Major J. R. Edie, jr., as-Lieut. E. P. Murphy, U. S. A., permitted togo beyond the sea during troit Arsenal, Michigan. Brevet his leave. Brevet Lieut. Col. E. Major R. S. Kwing, 34th Infantry, P. Cressy, 3d Cavalry, ordered to reclieved from duty in the Freedreport to Gen. Robinson for staff men's Bureau, and ordered to his duty. Fost Chaplain J. W. Elliott assigned to Camp Verile, Texas. Post Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourette, lishment at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

THE WEATHER.

Hour, Therm'r. Barom'r.



## THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA July 24.—Cotton firmer; Middling Uplands, 27c.; Middling Orleans, 274c. Flour dull: North West. \$12 50; State, \$13. Wheat—New Red Southern, \$2 25.72 \$2 40. Ree, 50c. Corn quiet; Yellow, \$4; 13; Mired Western, \$1; 12. Oats, 36c. Previsions advancing Whicky mominal.

Montin, Ala., July 24.—Cotton—sales 330 bales. Receipts, \$2 bales; Low Middlings closed from at 22/c.

Baltimons, July 24.—Cotton firmer; stock scarce; Low Middlings, 24/6724/c. Coffect market favors buyers; Rio, nothing doing. Flour ateady: City Mills Super, \$411; good Extra for shipping, \$411 50c. \$412 55. Wheat Receipts of Red at fair prices; market firmer, but unchanged; choice Red, \$2 43. Corn scarce, but unchanged. Oats, 32c. \$41 for both New and Oid. Provisions advancing; sales of Bacon Sides at 15/c.; for Rib and Clear Rib for August delivery, 17c.; Shoniders, 15c., Locos Bulk Shoulders, 15c.; Bulk Sides, 14c.; later, 70 casks Bulk Shdes sold at 14/c. Lami, 12/c.; Western held above buyers. Miss Pork, \$2.5. Sugar dull; prices maintained. Whisky nominal in absence of sales.

Sides sold at 144c. Lant. 124c.: Western held above neuron. Mean Port. \$25. Sugar doll; prices unintained. Whisky nominal in absence of sales.

NAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—Flour is in demand; sales of Superfine at \$5.50, and Kates at \$6.50. Wheat active; sales of Choice at \$1.750 \$1.00. Barley, \$4.185 \$4.10. Cagaitenders, 72.

MENONIS, July 24.—Cotton firm at 22,0724c. Flour firm but unchanged. Corn firm at \$1.250 \$4.10. for White. Other markets unchanged. Savann, Ga., July 24.—Cotton quiet and a little easier; sales of 110 bales Middling Upland at 250 \$25\cdots. Receipts, 227 bales.

CHARLENTON, S. C., July 24.—Cotton quiet and a little easier; sales of 37 bales Middlings Upland at 250 \$25\cdots. Receipts, 250 bales.

CHARLENTON, S. C., July 24.—Cotton market steady; sales of 37 bales Middlings at 250 \$25c. Receipts, 250 bales.

WILLINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Rosa steady at \$2.750 \$6: 134 bbls. Kahuke brand sold at \$3. Spirits Turpestine under an active demand for foreign abipment, has advanced, and is firm at 52c. Corn, \$1.50 at \$1.50.

\$1.30. Tar firm at \$3.55.

Actusers, Ga., July 24.—Cotton active, and closed less firmer, but prices are unchanged; sales of 292 bales, Middling, 246244c.

St. Lotts, July 24.—Tohacco; steady. Cotton nominal. Henup firm at \$1.50.50 \$

seri fore \$25, held higher at the close. Baron bugrant at 12c. for Shoulders 154 (200 for Choice Kettle in therees. Whisky dominal at \$27 60. Receipts-1264) accks Wheat, 10.277 sucks Core. 2974 sucks Oats.

NEW-OMLEANS. July 24.—Cotton dull; sales 550 bales: Low Midding 249 (145c.; receipts 350 bales. Sugar and Moiasass nominally unchanged. Phot quiet, with a tight stock; Superine. \$10 75. Double Extra, \$12. Corn firm, Yellow and Mixed, \$1 250 \$1 40; White, \$1 45. Oats-wome in first hands; retailing at \$1 15. Pork-holders are very firm and asking \$25.0. Bacon-Shoulders scarce at 14c. and Clear Sides 164 (156c). Land quiet but \$1 m; the stock of tierces are exhausted; the holders of log are asking 14c. 6c. 1.140. Sterling Extra 311, and 160 hills. Western Spring at \$11.50. Wheat quiet; askes of 250 hills. No. 2 Milwankee tigh at \$2.10 c. and car of New Red Ohio at \$14 do. Carn active, to sorrive, quiet on the appl; sales any of the market, 10,000 bash, do. at 85c. to arrive, coloring Enner. Outs mominal. Barley nominal. Rre-Now here. Mess Pork held piger: asking \$24 for beavy, and \$23 for high. Highwines unchanged. Pregists firm at 11c. on Corn to New York. Receipts—6ast, 6,000 bash. Corn, 9,000 bash, to at 85c. to arrive, coloring Enner. Outs ask of 150 bash. Spring at \$115. On Corn to New York. Receipts—6ast, 6,000 bash. Corn, 9,000 bash. Flour; 1,000 bbis. Shipmeents—Corn, 86,000 bash. Corn, 9,000 bash. No. 2 Chicago, Spring on private terms. Corn dult; sales \$200 bash. No. 2 Chicago, Spring on private terms. Corn dult; sales \$200 bash. No. 1 Indiana at \$4c.; 2,500 bash. No. 1 Indiana at \$4c.; 2,500 bash. Weet Unit \$2.30 and 1.500 bash. No. 2 Chicago, Spring on private terms. Corn dult; sales \$200 bash. No. 1 Indiana at \$4c.; 2,500 bash. No. 2 Corn openies of the process of

MARRIED. . WENDRIJ.—FRASE—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Wednesday, Jul 24, 1887, by the Rev. Benjamin Kelley, Mr. George, W. Wendell o New-York City, to Miss Mary E. Prages of Scotch Plains.

DIED.

CROSSMAN—On Tusslay, July 23, Gertrude, wife of John Andrews Crossman, in the 55th year of her age.

Notice of funeral te-morrow.

CONLIN—At Far Reckaway, L. I., James Laycock, twin son of Edward B. and Mary Jane Conlin, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22k Henry-st., on Friday morning, as it o'clock.

DHAPER—At Harlem, on Tuesday, July 23, Lucy Goodhue, infant daughter of the Rev. George B and Lucy B. Draper.

The funeral will take place at St. Andrew's Cauch, One-hundred-and-teacty-seventh at, sear Fourth ave., on Thursday, July 25, at 5 'clock p. m.

PETRETCH—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 24, of cholera infantom, Clementine A., only daughter of William and Harriet M. Fettretch, aged 9 months.

Fronds of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents. No. 96 Kast Natieth M., on Thursday, July 25, at 1 o'clock p. m. Remains will be taken to White Plains for intermetal.

HALLETT Suddenly, on Manday, July 27 1467 in Brooklen E D. Rachael Relieff, widow of Reuben C. Hallett, esq., of Wilmington ic foneral services will take place at St. Mark's Church, Foneth at, on Thursday, July 25, at 21 o'clock. The friends and relations of the

HORTON-On Monday, July 22, after a short illness, William Henry Horton, son of E. B. Horton. MoGILL-On Yueshay, July 16, near Foot, Harker, Kanssa, et. cholera, Helen Louisa, wife of Dr. George M. McGill, C. S. A., and daughter of Robert R. Merris. McLSELAN-In: bias City, on Wednesday, July 28, Major Bayta Mo-Lellan, late of the firm of D. McLecilan & Bros., killiographers, aged 53

Letian, late of the firm of D. McLesian a Bross. Micographers, aged of years.

The fameral will take place from his late residence. No. NI West Twelfthst., corner of Hudsan st., to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The friends of the family will please accept of this mixiation.

Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

SHANDLEY—At his late residence, No. 67 Norfolbest, on Twenday morning, July 23, Michael Shandley, sector, aged 56 years.

His friends and acquaintances, also flows of his sons, Michael and Edward

J. and his brothers, Thomas and Christopher, are respectably invilied to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, July 20, at 10 o'clock.

His remains will be taken to St. Terras's Church, where a solemn requirem mass will be celebrated, and from these to Calabary Censelery for interment.

for informent.

STERNBERG—Of chalers, at Fort Harker, Kanson, on Monday, July
15, Muria Louisa, wife of Dr. Geo. M. Meruberg, U. S. A., and daughter
of Robert Russelt, Cooperstown, N. V.

SMITH—In this City, on Wednesday merubeg, July 24, Jennie G.,
youngest daughter of Geo. G. and Rachard L. Smith, agred 16 years.
The inneral will take place at the house, No. 49 Barrowski, at 1 o'clock,

## Special Notices.

Eighteenth Ward Union Republican Association-la compliance with the resolution of the Union General Committee, passed at a special meeting at Headquarters on Tursday, July 23, 1967, the members of the XVHMM WARD UNION ASSOCIATION are requested to meet at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty third-d, on THEORIM AN EVENTION, July 25 at 18 octores, m. for the propose of members of the XVIIII WARD UNION ASSESSMENT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD GO.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebrasas, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts aftention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bouds secure?"

Next, "Are ther a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

First: The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is

First. The early completion of the whole great may to the Trace is accertain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second: The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises

Second: The times rache thatroat bones are issued upon wear problem to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Allantic and Paeilia, and being without competition, it can maintain remanerative rates.

Third: Three hundred and seventy six miles of this road are finished, and

fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars. &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth: The net earnings of the sections already finished times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the parts already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be pro

able to the Company. Fifth: The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a bono fide property.

Sixth: Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what

is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a second lieu as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only \$16,000 per mile.

Seventh: The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lieu upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest callroad builders of the country have already paid in \$5,000,000 upon the stock (which is to them a third lieu), may well inspire confidence in a first lieu.

\*\*Eightä: Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securi-

fies than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such property as this the very beat secucity in the worse; and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bomb—thus securing a Ninth: As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present

at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being over 15 per cent less than U. S. Stocks. Teath: At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER NINE PER CENT INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st. CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall at. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 21 Wall at., HENRY CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall at.,

and by BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office. No. 29 Nassauet. New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the aafo

delivery of the bonds. JOHN I, CISCO. Treasurer. New-York. Give a Fillip to Nature.

In many temperaments the circulation occasionally becomes singgish, and the whole system languid. The animal spirits sympathize with the torpor of the body and are greatly depressed. In such cases new life and healthful energy is influed into the body and mind by the use of RAB-WAY'S READY RELIEP.

MACHINE BELTING AND HOSE.

SUPERIOR TO LEATHER OR RUBBER.

STREECH, ADDRESS FIRMLY TO THE PULLEY, IS PLIABLE and NOT APPROTED BY OILS, ACIDS, ALKALIES, STRAN, HEAT, COLD, OR OUT-Doon Exposure.

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To the fact that at several trials it has stood without BURNFINE OF SWEAT ING a PRESSURE of more than 300 pounds to the square inch, being double

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Clethes Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in
past for the "Universal," with the "stop, gray," which is warranted
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With a Box of Phoenix Disinfectant you can stop bad mells and nozious gases. Cheap, Durable, Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Der-st.

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It will care simple Sammer Complaint.

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It will care Distribes.

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It will care the lone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Pull directions are given with each bottle him to manage all diseases.

Full directions are given with each bottle him to manage all diseases.

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Full directions diseases.

Full directions diseases.

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Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Patent Combination

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